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Afghanistan	6,000 Dz.	Iceland	1,540	Norway	7,000 N.L.
Austria	20,000	Iury	150	Uruguay	2,700 N.L.
Bahrain	0.4 M.	Jordan	1,000	Papua New Guinea	500 N.L.
Banladesh	1.5 B.F.	Kuwait	500	Qatar	4,500 N.L.
Barbados	1.5 B.F.	Liberia	1,400	Romania	7,000 N.L.
Belarus	1.5 B.F.	Malta	1,000	Russia	10,000 N.L.
Bolivia	1.5 B.F.	Morocco	500 Pk.	Saudi Arabia	6,000 N.L.
Bosnia-Herzegovina	1.5 B.F.	Poland	1,000	Singapore	1,000 N.L.
Bulgaria	1.5 B.F.	Portugal	1,000	Spain	1,000 N.L.
Cambodia	1.5 B.F.	Romania	500 Pk.	Sweden	7,000 N.L.
Canada	1.5 B.F.	Russia	1,000	Turkey	2,200 N.L.
Cyprus	1.5 B.F.	Ukraine	1,000	U.S.A.	30,000 N.L.
Croatia	1.5 B.F.	U.S.S.R.	1,000	U.S.S.R.	1,000 N.L.
Cuba	1.5 B.F.	Venezuela	1,000	Yemen	1,000 N.L.
Cyprus	1.5 B.F.	Yugoslavia	1,000	Zambia	1,000 N.L.
Denmark	8,000 D.K.				
Egypt	100 P.				
Finland	7,000 F.				
Greece	2,200 D.M.				
Germany	2,200 D.M.				
Great Britain	50 P.				
Grace	100 P.				
Iceland	500 D.				
Iraq	100 P.				
Ireland	2,750 P.L.				
Italy	1,000 P.				
Japan	1,000 P.				
Lebanon	5,500 D.L.				
Malta	1,000				
Morocco	5,500 D.L.				
North Korea	100 P.				
Peru	1,000				
Portugal	1,000				
Romania	1,000				
Russia	1,000				
U.S.A.	1,000				
U.S.S.R.	1,000				
Yugoslavia	1,000				
Zambia	1,000				

ESTABLISHED 1887

U.S. Reportedly More Willing To Help Curb Buoyant Dollar

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The United States has signaled to its principal allies that it is more willing than in the past to act to curb an excessive surge in the dollar's strength, even though this commitment has yet to be tested, monetary sources said Friday.

They said that Washington reluctantly assented to the commitment during a two-day meeting here of the so-called Group of Five comprising the finance ministers of the United States, West Germany, Japan, Britain and France.

The ministers issued a statement late Thursday reaffirming their willingness to help support weak currencies in the group if they all agreed that the markets were continuing to bid up the dollar without restraint.

The accord that would be invoked by the ministers was origi-

nally drawn up during the Williamsburg summit of the seven leading industrial democracies in May 1983.

U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan said when the meeting ended that reaffirming the Williamsburg pact gave it added significance.

"He was actually indicating to the markets that the central banks are jointly prepared to step in to the foreign-exchange markets," one senior source said. "In practice, it remains to be seen what the agreement means," he added.

But against the Deutsche mark, the dollar closed the week in New York at 3.1635, down from 3.174 Thursday and from 3.169 a week ago.

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nally drawn up during the Williamsburg summit of the seven leading industrial democracies in May 1983.

[Mr. Pöhl said it would be reasonable for the governments to intervene in the currency markets to influence exchange rates and that intervention by Bonn had been successful in September. U.S. readiness to cooperate in such intervention has increased, he added.]

The sources also said that Britain, which had held the similarly doctrinaire attitude that intervention was a useless exercise, had also revised its position.

"Obviously, the British attitude has also changed in the light of recent developments," a source said, referring to the recent sharp drop in sterling.

According to official British sources, the agreement can be activated immediately without the need for a further meeting of finance ministers. "We've got a sufficient understanding between us so that this could be mobilized over the telephone," said one official.

If the reported U.S. commitment proves to be true, it would represent a significant change from the line taken by administration officials since President Ronald Reagan took office in 1981.

Senior Greek Cypriot officials identified these issues earlier as:

• The withdrawal of the two Turkish Army divisions which have occupied the northern sector of Cyprus for the past 10 years.

• Guarantees for a settlement setting up a two-zone federal republic under joint rule with the Turkish Cypriots.

• The right for Greek Cypriots to travel freely, own property and settle in any part of the island.

Turkey sent troops to Cyprus in 1974, after a coup against the government of Archbishop Makarios organized by the Greek military junta of the day. The island has been partitioned since then, with the 80-percent Greek Cypriot majority segregated from the Turkish Cypriot minority.

President Spyros Kyprianou and the Turkish Cypriot leader, Raoul Denktash, started their first direct talks since 1979 at the United Nations on Thursday to negotiate the establishment of federal rule.

But, after their third session of talks on Friday morning, Mr. Pérez

Greek Cypriots seem ready to accept a compromise. Page 2.

de Cuellar warned: "We need much more effort from both sides before we can reach some positive results." The talks on Friday included a private meeting between the two Cypriot leaders.

"I am sure they realize this is a unique opportunity for making substantive progress," Mr. Pérez de Cuellar said. The secretary-general's statement came as a surprise. He had previously issued a ban on all comments while the talks were in progress.

Mr. Pérez de Cuellar said, however, that the negotiations could continue Saturday.

"We have been trying very hard, but . . . it is not an easy problem. The first important progress is that the two men are together," he said.

"I do not expect to solve the Cyprus problem but to put it back on the rails and to start a serious negotiating process for an overall solution."

The two men differed over the basic purpose of attending the New York summit, sources close to the New York said.

Mr. Denktash insisted that the meeting was a formality, for the signing of a draft settlement agreement reached during three months of indirect bargaining between November and January. The Turkish Cypriots said that working groups should be set up to work out the

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But the Greek Cypriots maintained that substantial issues remained to be negotiated before the two sides could arrive at an acceptable document.

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Greek Cypriots, on the Defensive, Seem to Accept Compromise

By Jonathan C. Randal
Washington Post Service

NICOSIA — New color photographs of Archbishop Makarios adorn the walls in the Greek sector of the Cypriot capital, but eight years after his death his shadow no longer dominates the divided island in the eastern Mediterranean.

The diminished importance of his legacy and the ruins of the Greek-dominated Cypriot republic he ran after Britain granted independence in 1960, rarely are mentioned in public now. But taken together they constitute a significant part of the backdrop of this week's talks at the United Nations, which are the most important negotiations between Greek and Turkish Cypriots in five years.

A local newspaper editor remarked privately, "Makarios is no longer an untouchable saint" for Greek Cypriots, who make up nearly four-fifths of the island's estimated 650,000 inhabitants. "That is new."

"We Greek Cypriots now admit to ourselves that Makarios and our other leaders could have made better settlements in the past and should have accepted compromises," he added. "That, too, is new."

Outmaneuvered in November 1983 when Turkish Cypriots unilaterally proclaimed independence for their portion of

northern Cyprus, and caught off balance again last fall when the Turkish Cypriot leader, Rauf Denktash, offered territorial and constitutional concessions, the Greek Cypriots realize they are on the defensive and must come up with their own ideas for a federated republic.

Eleven years after the Turkish Army invaded and occupied 36 percent of the island, many Greek Cypriots grudgingly have come to accept the idea that the two communities must remain separated.

If the negotiations succeed, as many as 40,000 could return to Varosha, the Greek sector of the port of Famagusta where there are about 30 deserted luxury hotels owned by Greek Cypriots. While older Greek Cypriots may long for their villages in the Turkish sector, many younger ones appear to have little or no such attachment.

Few Cypriots, Greek or Turk, are publicly willing to do more than express support for the talks in New York. Still, for perhaps the first time, Cypriots are hopeful that the way may be cleared for the difficult negotiations that eventually may bring both communities back from the threat of breaking into two independent states.

The Cypriot government officially and Greek Cypriots privately say they were encouraged when about 30 Turkish Cypriots of journalists accepted an invitation for the

post-Christmas ball given annually by the Greek-dominated Cyprus Union of Journalists. Among those who came was Raif Denktash, son of the Turkish Cypriot leader and head of the Turkish Cypriot Social Democratic Party.

"They were the star attractions after so

NEWS ANALYSIS

many years," the local editor said, but he wondered whether his teen-age son who in the past decade had no Turkish Cypriot friends would have felt the same elation. After so many years of separation, only the older Cypriots have childhood memories of growing up with members of the other community.

All but overlooked is the presence of the UN peacekeeping force, established 21 years ago, that has 2,311 men drawn from seven nations. They have provided the safety net that has kept intercommunal violence to a minimum at an annual cost of \$100 million.

Nowhere along the 135-mile-long (215-kilometer-long) buffer zone separating the two sides is tension more palpable than in the narrow, winding streets of the Old City of Nicosia, now patrolled by 425 men of the Royal Canadian Regiment's 1st Battalion.

The Canadians keep an eye on rival Greek and Turkish Cypriot troops who face each other from well-entrenched positions that are often less than 10 yards (nine meters) apart.

Although flare-ups are infrequent, 13 months ago a Greek Cypriot soldier was shot dead outside his observation post and now the Canadians man a station 10 yards away.

Lighly armed two-man Canadian teams record, and try to stop, the usually minor violations — name calling, occasional rock throwing and shining of lights at the adversary.

Every rusted sand-filled barrel replaced by a new one, every new bit of metal sheeting is scrutinized by the other side, lest the rivals improve a position at its expense.

Yet, Greek and Turkish workers recently laid a sewer pipe in the buffer zone, as the Canadians kept watch.

Such small, practical successes may set in motion an examination of the complicated details of any agreement.

The details — the sharing of power and guarantees for the Turkish minority, how and when the remaining 24,000 mainland Turkish (and about 3,000 mainland Greek) troops would leave, who would guarantee a

final settlement — have been insolvable in previous negotiating rounds.

The present round owes much to Javier Perez de Cuellar. Before becoming UN secretary-general, he spent years as the UN special representative on the Cyprus issue and knew it thoroughly. Also helping were the Reagan administration, the Council of Europe and the European Community.

Diplomats here say that the point was often made to Turkey that it was in Ankara's best interests — and those of the West — to prevent further deterioration on the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's exposed eastern flank. Greece and Turkey, although often hostile to each other, are members of NATO.

Such accenuating of the positive, according to diplomats, persuaded Turkey to make the same case to the Turkish Cypriots.

Although President Ronald Reagan wrote a letter to President Kenan Evren of Turkey in November suggesting such an accommodating step, some diplomats say they believe that the Turkish leader already had made up his mind to move. A bill to provide aid to Turkey had just narrowly passed the U.S. Senate and, as one diplomat said, "Evren didn't need a diagram."

WORLD BRIEFS

Time Loses on Trial's Second Issue

NEW YORK (AP) — The jury in Ariel Sharon's \$50-million libel suit decided against Time magazine Friday on the second major issue, falsity, and prepared to deliberate on the third issue, malice.

Jurors had deliberated for two days since deciding the first issue before them, that Time's report saying that Mr. Sharon "discussed" revenge with Lebanese Phalangist leaders was defamatory. Phalangist militiamen massacred Palestinians in Beirut while Mr. Sharon was Israel's defense minister.

To award Mr. Sharon a libel verdict, the jury still must find that Time published the report either knowing it was false or with reckless disregard of its truth. And Mr. Sharon must persuade the jury that his reputation was damaged by the story.

U.S. Seeks Regional Talks With Soviet

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Reagan administration, seeking a broader dialogue with the Soviet Union, intends to propose talks on Central America and other unstable areas of the world now that it has a new agreement to exchange views on the Middle East, according to U.S. officials.

"We'd be happy to chat with them about any number of different regions," a U.S. official said. The Middle East "is the only one where there is an agreement of principle thus far. We have offered to talk about a number of other regions as well. We'd be happy to have that."

The agreement reached Jan. 8 in Geneva to resume talks on reducing nuclear weapons reopened the U.S.-Soviet dialogue on an issue that is central to their relations and also cleared the way for talks on other topics, although the agreement on the Middle East was reached first.

Opposition Party Is Set Up in Seoul

SEOUL (AP) — A new opposition party, made up largely of followers of two dissident leaders, Kim Young Sam and Kim Da Jung, was established formally Friday with a pledge to "resurrect a genuine parliamentary democracy" in South Korea.

With the two dissidents still barred from politics, the party, named the New Korea Democratic Party, was hurriedly organized by their followers to challenge the government party of President Chun Doo Hwan in National Assembly elections scheduled for Feb. 12.

Instrumental in bringing together hitherto split opposition forces was the dissident Council for the Promotion of Democracy, led by Kim Young Sam, who once headed the now-defunct opposition New Democratic Party. Police again sealed off Mr. Kim's house in southern Seoul early Friday in an apparent move to keep him from attending the party's inaugural convention at a Seoul hotel. Kim Dae Jung, the other dissident leader, now is in exile in the United States.

Sri Lanka Claims Seizure of Weapons

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (Reuters) — Security forces have captured a large quantity of weapons during raids on three guerrilla camps in Sri Lanka's northern province during the past 10 days, the national security minister, Lalith Athulathmudali, said Friday.

The weapons, ranging from guns and ammunition to anti-tank grenades and portable rocket launchers, were displayed at army headquarters.

The minister said the weapons, manufactured abroad, had been purchased or received as gifts from foreign sources. He did not identify the sources. Mr. Athulathmudali said the discovery of the arsenal showed that the guerrillas, fighting for a separate Tamil state, had been preparing for a major attack on the army.

UN Says Iraq Bombed Villages in Iran

UNITED NATIONS, New York (UPI) — Investigation by a United Nations team showed Friday that Iraqi planes dropped cluster bombs on civilian targets in three Iranian villages two weeks ago, killing nine persons and wounding at least 30.

The investigation of the Jan. 4 attack was carried out at the request of the Iranian government. UN teams have been stationed in Iraq and Iran since last summer to verify adherence by the two sides to their June 12 agreement not to attack civilian targets in the war that began in September 1980.

The team, in its report to Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, confirmed that Iraqi planes attacked the villages of Alavaneh, Bardieh and Delaveh near Susangerd in southwestern Iran on Jan. 4.

U.S. Denies Report of Agca Contact

ROME (Reuters) — The U.S. Embassy denied Friday a press report that it had any dealings with Mehmet Ali Agca, the Turk who shot Pope John Paul II in 1981.

La Repubblica, a Rome daily newspaper, published an August 1983 letter, purportedly written by Mr. Agca, that suggested he had been in contact with the military attaché and had begun cooperating with Italian authorities after receiving a signal from the attack.

The U.S. Embassy said in a statement that its military attaché had received a letter purporting to be from Mr. Agca in August 1983, and passed it on to the magistrate investigating the assassination attempt. Mr. Agca is serving a life sentence in an Italian prison for attempting to kill the pope in St. Peter's Square on May 13, 1981.

26 Injured in German Refinery Blast

WESSELING, West Germany (AP) — Liquid gas leaking from a broken pipe exploded Friday, igniting a fire at a refinery here near Cologne and injuring 26 people, police said.

According to initial estimates, the blast and fire at the Rheinische Oelfeuerwerke plant, which produces polyethylene, caused at least 100 million Deutsche marks (\$3.3 million) in damage, police said.

Seven of the injured workers were hospitalized for treatment of cuts caused by glass windows shattered by the force of the blast, police said. It also broke windows in homes and other buildings near the plant, which is on the southern outskirts of Cologne.

For the Record

The 43rd game of the world chess championship was drawn Friday night after 21 moves, with the challenger, Gary Kasparov, offering the draw and Anatoli Karpov, the world champion since 1975, accepting. Mr. Karpov holds a 5-1 lead in the tournament and needs one victory to retain his title.

The U.S. Army ended its on-site investigation of the Pershing-2 missile accident that killed three soldiers in southern West Germany, but disclosed no details of its findings. The rest of the investigation will take place in the United States, a spokesman said.

Nearly 3,000 miners abandoned Britain's 10-month coal strike this week, the highest weekly total since November, and about 39 percent of the country's miners are working, the National Coal Board said. (UPI)

Corrections

A United Press International story on the Daya Bay, China, nuclear-power plant that appeared Jan. 4 reported erroneously that Framatome SA would supply reactors under license from Westinghouse Electric Corp. Framatome is no longer a licensee of Westinghouse.

The Associated Press reported erroneously in an article in the Jan. 18 edition that International Business Machines Corp. said that its profit would have risen 32.4 percent in 1984 if the dollar's value had remained unchanged from 1983. The figure referred to IBM's non-U.S. operations only.

U.S. Objects to Israel Over Report That Ethiopians Are on West Bank

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Reagan administration has expressed concern to Israel about reports that some Ethiopian Jewish refugees have been settled in the West Bank, State Department officials said.

The officials said Thursday that the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv had been instructed to complain to the Israelis about reports that hundreds of the Ethiopian Jews — part of an airlift of about 10,000 — had been sent to the Kiryat Arba settlement outside Hebron in the West Bank.

The United States has given Israel about \$12.5 million to help resettle the new immigrants this fiscal year and Washington wants to make sure none of the money is used for the refugees' permanent home.

7 Held in India as Spies On Gandhi Government

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — An espionage ring that penetrated the prime minister's office and senior positions of the Defense Ministry and passed secrets to foreign agents was broken Friday with the arrest and arraignment of at least seven persons.

Five of the alleged spies, including a personal assistant to Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's principal secretary, were government officials. Three of them, according to Indian news agencies, had been working in the prime minister's secretariat and had access to state secrets.

The other two persons arrested were identified by security sources as "businessmen."

Invoking the National Secrets Act, Indian officials refused to divulge the names of the arrested officials or identify the foreign country to which they are alleged to have reported.

Man Resisting Holdup Kills Youth in Chicago

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — A youth who was shot by a man from whom he was trying to steal groceries died Friday, the police said. They appealed for the gunman to surrender.

A police official compared the incident Thursday night to the well-publicized shooting of four youths on a New York City subway last month. He said the man had produced a gun after the 18-year-old victim and an accomplice, both wearing ski masks, had demanded his two bags of groceries at knife-point.

The United News of India, quoting "police sources," said that "the arrested people had been divulging to foreign sources vital information about the prime minister's secretaries and defense."

When asked for details, the prime minister said, "It would not be in the national interest to do so at this stage."



Waldemar Chrostowski, who was driving Father Jerzy Popieluszko the night he died, gave evidence on the priest's kidnapping to a court in the town of Torun on Thursday.

Polish Trial Fuels National Discussion

Press, TV Provide Diet of Tidbits on Open Proceedings

By Michael T. Kaufman
New York Times Service

TORUN, Poland — The center of attention in Poland this month has been a tiny courtroom in this medieval town where Copernicus was born.

From an unadorned room, where pebbled-glass windows obscure winter daylight, disclosures and tidbits have emerged daily to fuel a national discussion about the abduction and murder of a pro-Solidarity priest and about four security officers charged in the crime.

Every morning most newsstands in Poland's big cities run out of paper before the rush hour ends. Roman Catholic and government bureaus have been publishing long, virtually uncensored accounts of the trial, which are passed from household to household. And a recent government poll showed that nearly half of the population is aware of the trial of the accused killer.

Some diplomats said that Mr. Taha's death had shattered the widely held view here that the United States and Egypt had successfully persuaded General Nimeiri to back away from decisions and harsh measures that have alienated many northern Sudanese and fueled the insurgency in the south, where one-third of Sudan's 22 million people live.

General Nimeiri had slowly been regaining a more moderate image. Last September, he canceled the state of emergency imposed in April, saying that Sudan was now free of "corruption and immorality."

In October, he ended the amputations, lashings and other harsh punishments that had offended many Sudanese. He also appeared to back away from imposing Islamic law on the south, where it was opposed by the region's mostly Christian and animist population.

Then there is a widely volunteered suspicion that Captain Piotrowski's admission was merely a front to hide the fact that the killers set out at someone's orders to kill Father Popieluszko, even carrying stones halfway across Poland to weigh down his body.

And there is also in circulation a Machiavellian conception advanced by some lay Catholics that the killing has been exploited if not inspired by the government of General Wojciech Jaruzelski or by the people around him in the hopes of subduing rivals in the security apparatus and raising the relative power of the army.

However, the greatest wonder generated so far has not concerned such disclosures as police arrows.

Mr. Mitterrand said he was making the visit to support Edgard Fi-

Polish Officer Destroyed Evidence, Witness Says

United Press International

TORUN, Poland — A security police colonel who is accused of complicity in the murder of a pro-Solidarity priest ordered the destruction of evidence that incriminated himself, a witness testified Friday.

Janusz Drozdz, a police major who gave evidence before a court in Torun, directly implicated Adam Pietruszka, a security police colonel. The colonel has denied that he incited three other officers to kidnap and murder the Reverend Jerzy Popieluszko on Oct. 19.

Major Drozdz said that, after the priest's killing, a deputy interior minister, Wladyslaw Ciaslon, ordered employees in his ministry to submit written statements about their exact movements on the day of the crime to their commander-in-chief, General Zenon Platek.

But the major said that the colonel

had ordered that key passages incriminating him be erased.

"Pietruszka looked through the statements before they were submitted," the major testified. "He said some were too long and underlined certain sections in them that he said had to be removed."

U.S. Boycotts World Court Proceedings On Nicaragua

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The U.S. State Department announced Friday it would boycott future World Court proceedings on Nicaragua's complaint that the United States is an aggressor country.

U.S. officials had said that a boycott was possible, following a World Court ruling in November asserting that, contrary to U.S. claims, the tribunal has jurisdiction in the conflict between the Reagan administration and Nicaragua's Sandinist government.

"Nicaragua's case presents political questions that are not susceptible to resolution by any court and that under the United Nations Charter are specifically not intended for the World Court," said a State Department spokesman, Alan D. Romberg.

He said that "the political, economic, social and security problems of Central America will be solved only by political and diplomatic means — not through a judicial tribunal."

Carlos Arguello Gómez, Nicaragua's ambassador to the Netherlands and his country's chief lawyer at the court, reacted by saying, "My conclusion is that the new government which is going to be inaugurated in Washington Monday is an outlaw government." United Press International reported from The Hague.

"The first public decision of the new government is to reaffirm the policy of the Reagan administration of violating international law. From the legal point of view, the United States knows very well that what it is intending to do is completely against international law and treaties to which the U.S. is bound," Mr. Arguello said.

In the court, the formally the International Court of Justice, issued a restraining order calling on the United States to halt its mining of Nicaraguan harbors and to stop supporting rebel activities against the Sandinist government. The court has no enforcement powers.

Nicaragua took its case to the court last spring following the disclosure of a CIA role in mining Nicaraguan harbors. The Reagan administration stopped the mining following widespread public condemnation and repeated instances in which third-country vessels, including some from friendly nations, were damaged by the mines.



FIREMAN TRAPPED — Rescue workers use a blowtorch to free Brian Oilerhead, of Plymouth, Massachusetts, who was trapped when an extension ladder closed on his leg and other fire fighters were unable to open it. Mr. Oilerhead suffered a broken leg.

AMERICAN TOPICS

The Bottom Line Isn't Everything

A small but growing trend is in "socially responsible" mutual funds like Pax World and the Social Investment Fund, both of Bethesda, Maryland; Dreyfus' Third Century Fund in New York and the Working Assets Money Fund in San Francisco. All try to invest in companies that have good records on pollution, product safety, equal opportunity and workers' health and safety.

Pax president, Luther E. Tyson, told The Washington Post that shareholders "not only get dividends, they also get satisfaction knowing that those dividends were made in a way they approve."

Homework Theory: Less Can Be More

Educational reformers say American children do not do enough homework. But Helen Featherstone, writing in The Harvard Education Letter, says, "When it comes to homework, more is not necessarily better. Elementary schoolchildren probably spend too much time on

homework, and a lot of what they do is busywork. Homework is certainly a good idea in high schools, but a lot of thought has gone into making it worthwhile." Mrs. Featherstone added, "Young children have strong developmental needs to do things other than school work. They need time to play outdoors, and with the budget cuts in schools reducing instruction in music and the arts, they need instruction of this sort."

"It's important for children to have time to read books that they enjoy, but how often do you see an assignment: 'Read a book you enjoy for an hour?'

Short Takes

The Highway Beautification Act of 1965, inspired by Lady Bird Johnson, brought about the removal of 600,000 billboards along American highways. Sign owners were paid \$20 million in compensation by the taxpayers.

But 20 years later, the General Accounting Office says that 200,000 billboards remain and,

because of shrinking public funds and lax enforcement of a law filled with loopholes, three times as many billboards went up last year as were torn down.

Although the legal debate continues, the California Supreme Court has apparently upheld a new law providing that a wife who supports her husband

through professional school may be entitled to recover her expenditures, plus interest, if they get divorced, but she cannot share in his future income. Divorce law in California often sets the pattern for other states.

A Few Grains of Salt For Annual Reports

If their annual reports are to be believed, "1984 has been a fabulous year for all of the major corporations in America," John Held writes in The Washington Post. "Their current management teams are infallible. The only goof's were committed by executives who were subsequently replaced... Upturns were the result of brilliant strategies and efficiencies while the downturns were caused by unforeseeable market softness, uncontrollable foreign exchange rates... or by an occasional capricious and nasty act of God."

Mr. Held says, "You will have to conclude that the dominant factor in corporate fortunes is Lady Luck. With managerial wisdom so rampant, she alone can account for the vagaries of the bottom line."

"What you're bound to discern, however, is a different lady, the muse of annual report prose: Pollyanna."

— Compiled by ARTHUR HIGBEE

Reagan to Seek More Aid for El Salvador

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, increasingly concerned about political problems facing the president of El Salvador, will ask the U.S. Congress for additional military and economic aid for that country this year, according to senior administration officials.

Congress approved \$326 million in economic aid and \$128 million in military aid to El Salvador for fiscal year 1985. The White House officials said Thursday the administration would like to bring military aid up to a total of about \$200 million and add at least \$100 million in economic assistance.

[The White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, confirmed Friday that the administration planned to seek increased aid. The Associated Press reported. He said the amounts reported by The Times were roughly correct.]

Recent U.S. intelligence assessments have reported that El Salvador's president, José Napoleón

Duarte, is confronted by the most serious threats to his government since he took office last June, the officials said.

The problems include tenuous support in the military command for his peace talks with guerrillas, resentment among civilian leaders over an effort to help his son, Alejandro, seek re-election mayor of San Salvador and the possibility that rightists parties could build on their control over the legislative assembly in March elections.

Congressional approval of added aid this year appears uncertain.

Representative Michael D. Barnes, a Democrat from Maryland and chairman of the Western Hemisphere subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said Thursday, "We're trying to find areas for cuts, not areas for increases."

"Since this is a case where they can't argue that Congress was not generous, I think a request for supplemental aid would be very closely scrutinized," he said.

Other officials said a request for

additional aid almost surely would be submitted to Congress within the next two months, in part to demonstrate strong support for Mr. Duarte.

Mr. Johnstone said the use of any additional military aid would be focused on trying to improve the mobility of the Salvadoran armed forces and to enhance battlefield communications. Last year, the United States doubled the size of El Salvador's helicopter fleet.

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"I think the covert action type you have in Nicaragua, a paramilitary action, diverts the entire intelligence community so that it is not able to perform as well its function of intelligence analysis," Mr. Hamilton said.

Hearings Set on Covert Aid

Representative Lee H. Hamil-

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N.Y. Pays \$600,000 to Wrongly Jailed Man

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Seven years after his arrest, New York City has acknowledged that Charles Daniels was wrongfully imprisoned for four years for the sexual attack and attempted murder of a 2-year-old boy. In an out-of-court settlement disclosed this week, the city agreed to pay Mr. Daniels \$600,000.

A competent patient has the

shunned by other inmates, Mr. Daniels was beaten, scalded with boiling water and, because of death threats, kept in virtual solitary confinement for four years.

In August 1982, a state appellate court unanimously reversed the guilty verdict and ordered a new trial. The Legal Aid Society, which represents indigent defendants, found that at the 1979 trial detectives apparently withheld evidence from defense lawyers.

The society said the detectives had known that a 10-year-old boy who was the only witness against

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U.S. Rules Out Arms for Cambodians Aide Says Involvement Would Impede Dealing With Hanoi

By Barbara Crossette

New York Times Service
BANGKOK — Washington's highest-ranking official on Asian affairs on Friday ruled out arms assistance to Cambodian guerrillas, saying that U.S. military involvement in the Cambodian civil war would only make negotiating with Vietnam more difficult.

Speaking at a news conference at the end of a three-day visit to Thailand, Paul D. Wolfowitz, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, said he continued to hope that Hanoi would agree to discuss a political solution in Cambodia. Vietnam has 160,000 to 180,000 troops in Cambodia battling three resistance groups.

On Thursday, Thailand's foreign minister, Suddhi Savetsila, said Thailand was pressuring the United States to join the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, or ASEAN, and China in giving military assistance to Cambodian guerrillas. Guerrillas of the non-Communist Khmer People's National Liberation Front, one of the three Cambodian resistance groups, have been under heavy Vietnamese attack since mid-November.

On Friday, Mr. Wolfowitz, who has been attending a southeast Asian regional security conference and meeting with Thai leaders, said: "We have for a long time been providing political and humanitarian support for the non-Communist resistance, and will continue to do so." But military support, he said, "should not be an American role; it is best undertaken by others."

He added: "It bears repeating — we can't say it often enough — that we give no support of any kind

Hurricane Kills 14 in Fiji

The Associated Press

SUVA, Fiji — A hurricane with winds of more than 115 miles (186 kilometers) per hour killed at least 14 persons Thursday night on Fiji's main island of Viti Levu, officials said.

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

BBC

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JANUARY 19-20, 1985



Mrs. Malcolm Kerr, flanked by a bodyguard and the new president of the American University of Beirut, Calvin Phipps, leaving a memorial service Friday in Beirut for Mr. Kerr, the head of the university who was assassinated in his campus office a year ago.

Can the Violence in Beirut Get Any Worse? It Has

(Continued from Page 1)

which means Hope, is not an ordered, disciplined organization, but a rather amorphous movement, difficult to control and discipline. Further, Amal's leader, Nabih Berri, who is regarded as a responsible moderate by most Western diplomats, is himself under challenge among Shias, both from the ranking Shiite religious leader, Sheikh Mohammed Mahdi Shamseddin, and from the fundamentalist movement, Hezbollah, or Party of God.

Hezbollah appears to be the most rapidly growing movement in West Beirut, partly because of the displacement of Shias from the south, a consequence of the Israeli occupation.

The second major factor, which could become increasingly important, is the impending collapse of the Lebanese economy. The long-stable Lebanese pound, which had held at 4 to the dollar after the Israeli invasion and a little over 5 at the beginning of last year, briefly rallied 10 this past week, sending shudders throughout the country.

The decline of an economy that kept much of the country wealthy, albeit largely illicitly, banking sources said, had two external causes. The oil glut ended the boom years in Saudi Arabia and the Gulf, as well as the jobs of tens of thousands of Lebanese expatriates who sent their money home.

And in the days before the 1982 invasion, other Middle Eastern countries used to pump in a kind of foreign aid for political factions, militias and protection money that amounted, according to a banker, to \$100 million a month. This has been drastically cut.

Apart from political attacks, there is a crime wave gripping the city. Militias and individual gunmen shake down merchants for protection money and plant bombs if they do not pay up.

But for many in West Beirut, it was the bomb at Smugglers Inn that symbolized the grimness of the situation. Throughout the next day they gathered silently under a leaden sky on Makhoul Street, a narrow lane in the business district, to stare at the wreckage.

"For me, blowing up Smugglers

is the last straw," said a young woman whose Maronite Catholic family has stuck it out in West Beirut through all the last 10 years of trouble.

"Before, even when things were better," she said. "Now, there is just no hope. Smugglers Inn — I first went there when I was 14. I used to go there all the time."

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Tass Alleges Zionists Were Nazi 'Partners'

Reuters

MOSCOW — The Soviet press agency Tass published allegations on Friday that Zionists had been "partners" of Germany's Nazis and shared the blame for the deaths of millions of Jews during World War II.

A Tass interview with a Soviet historian, Lev Korneyev, said that Zionists had helped Adolf Hitler during his rise to power and by implication, it linked the Nazis with current Israeli policies.

The agency quoted Mr. Korneyev "in conversation with a Tass correspondent" as saying that Zionists had tried to prevent Jews fighting the Nazis.

The Zionists subsequently sought to conceal their "alliance with Nazism," but still had contacts with neo-Nazis, he said. Tass quoted Mr. Korneyev as saying that many Jews had fought against Nazism in the Soviet and Allied armies.

"But the Zionists, the Nazis' partners, did not have anything to do with that sacred struggle," Mr. Korneyev was quoted as saying.

"Conversely, they share with the Nazis responsibility for the extermination of Jews during World War II. They have the blood of the victims on their hand and on their conscience."

The official Soviet media frequently attack Zionism as an imperialist and racist doctrine which they link to Israel and U.S. supporters of Israeli policies. But Western diplomats in Moscow said there appeared to be no particular reason for the timing of the Tass article.

Tass said that Mr. Korneyev, 55, had written several books on Zionism.

ARTS / LEISURE

A Flair for Fakes: Miró Expert Dashes a Few Hopes

By Douglas C. McGill
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — With appropriate care, a visitor laid a \$50,000 Miró on the floor in front of Jacques Dupin last week. With a piercing gaze, Dupin scrutinized the painting's colors, its signature, its composition, its brush strokes.

"It's a fake," he quietly declared. "It's not even a very good fake. It's terrible."

Dupin is an expert at detecting fake prints, drawings, paintings and sculptures done in the style of Joan Miró. Miró was one of the world's most widely copied artists at the time of his death in 1983, and the number of fakes has since risen, said Dupin, a longtime friend of the Spanish artist. He estimated that several hundred fake Miró paintings and several thousand fake prints and lithographs are owned by collectors and dealers around the world.

Last week, auctioneers and collectors who questioned the authenticity of Miró works ranging in value from \$5,000 to \$75,000 — if genuine — took advantage of one of Dupin's rare visits to the United States to submit their works to his expert eye.

"When the fake is good, my job is interesting," said Dupin, who received his visitors at the Manhattan branch of Galerie Maeght Lelong, whose Zurich and Paris galleries handle Miró's works. "To tell a good fake is like solving a crime. A good fake is made with intelligence and sensitivity, by an artist himself. But no crime is ever perfect. There is always a clue."

Dupin, who is also a poet and a director of Galerie Maeght Lelong in Paris, has authenticated Miró works for nearly 30 years. He has also written a book on the artist's work, and since Miró's death has been the only person empowered by the artist's family to authenticate Miró works.

His session with John Kuhn, of the Milwaukee Auction Galleries, was typical. The work shown by Kuhn belongs to a collector from the Midwest who acquired it in a trade with a Texas art dealer for two small paintings by Marc Chagall. The work was a colorful, tan-

gled splash of knobbed tendrils and exploding stars, painted in oil on thick cardboard.

Documents that accompanied the painting said the Dallas Museum of Art had authenticated it and Christie's auction house had appraised the work at about \$50,000. The collector who owned the painting wanted Kuhn to auction it.

After the painting was unwrapped, Dupin gazed at it quietly for a few seconds. He picked it up, peered at the signature, turned it over and knocked on the back. After a minute, he put down the painting and shrugged.

"Everything is wrong with it; it is impossible not to tell it is fake," he said. To start with, he said, the painting was made on a kind of board that Dupin knew Miró had never used. The documents with the painting gave the work a title, "Festival de Lumière à l'Aube," but it was not written on the back of the painting, as Miró did with titled works.

The signature, a neat and tiny "Miró" scrawled in the lower right corner, was diligently executed, but in a style that Miró used in the 1920s, while the style of the painting was the Miró of the 1970s.

But most telling, Dupin said, was that the colors were flat, the brushstrokes unsteady and the composition feeble.

"I knew right away it was a fake," Dupin said. "I've been looking at Miró for more than 30 years, and it's almost a physical reaction that I get. When Miró made a drawing, it came from within himself. But the fakes are made from the exterior, with no other necessity except for money."

He said the papers that accompanied the painting were also fraudulent. The Paris art dealer listed as the original seller of the painting was unknown to Dupin, and he said a fine or two of French supposedly written by the Paris dealer was a direct translation of an English phrase.

A spokesman for Christie's said the auction house might have appraised the work from a Polaroid photograph. He added that an appraisal was not an authentication, and that appraisals were always prefaced with the phrase "If the



The New York Times

Jacques Dupin and his wife, Christine, checking a Miró.

work is authentic." A spokesman for the Dallas Museum of Art said that museum officials had never heard of the painting, and that in any case their policy was never to appraise works.

Kuhn said the painting might still be auctioned. "I'll take it back and tell the owner it is a fake," he

said. "But he might still decide to auction it, because some people enjoy collecting fakes."

Dupin said that in France he was empowered by law to ask the police to confiscate a painting he believed was a fake. Later, he would be required to demonstrate the work's fraudulence before a judge, who, if

convinced, might impound the work or destroy it.

Last week's other authenticating sessions were more successful than Kuhn's. For example, five pastel and ink drawings brought to Dupin by John Steiner, from Christie's modern painting department, were deemed original Miró's. Some of these works contained signs that had made Christie's experts doubt their authenticity. A pastel and ink drawing, for instance, contained visible erasures, while an ink drawing had pencil lines throughout.

"Miró did those," Dupin confidently said. "It's no problem. The works are good, and very pretty." Although a document that accompanied one of the works misspelled the name of the previous French owner, Dupin decided it was merely a typing error.

Dupin's skill is largely based on his personal knowledge and connoisseurship of Miró's works. A wide range of technological methods, including pigment analysis and specialized dating techniques, is sometimes used to authenticate art. But the costs of these methods, Dupin said, limit their use mainly to older European masterpieces whose prices command many times higher than those of Miró's works.

While not as widely copied as Salvador Dalí, Miró is one of the most frequently faked artists, ranking perhaps with Picasso in this respect, Dupin said.

"Miró seems easy to fake, but he's not," he said. "The forms are simple, but the technique is not. It is almost impossible to copy him."

During the artist's lifetime, Dupin said, Miró knew that his work was widely faked, but it never concerned him. "He looked into the future, not the past. If he saw a fake that was very bad, it didn't worry him. His problem was always how to make his next painting."



Art dealer Heinz Berggruen, far right, with Pablo Picasso, far left, next to one of his sons, Paul Picasso, daughter Paloma Picasso and some bullfighting friends at Mougins in 1960.

Heinz Berggruen: France Honors Dealer With Instinct for the Rarefied

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Early this month, I those Parisians who scrutinize the yearly list of honors published in the Journal Officiel and daily newspapers noted that a Heinz Berggruen was among the *chevaliers de la Légion d'Honneur* promoted to officer.

This distinction tends to be served for outstanding military actions and achievements in the national interest. Berggruen, however, is one of the world's top five dealers in Impressionist and Modern Masters. He is German,

spends much of his time in New York (where he operates from the splendid suite he owns in the Carlton) and is technically a Swiss resident.

You do not make money from cheap and unusual art. Fortunately for him, Berggruen got involved in painting at an early stage. He likes to tell the story of his first picture, Picasso's 1917 portrait of his first wife, Olga, dressed as a ballerina, "L'Italienne."

Berggruen was approached in 1955 by a runner or middleman, who told him about "L'Italienne," which was for sale in New York at \$40,000. It belonged to Georges Wildenstein, the multimillionaire dealer in Old Masters and Impressionists. Wildenstein never cared for Picasso, although for a short while he had a joint contract with Paul Rosenberg about his pictures," Berggruen said. The runner was persuaded to have the picture shipped to France. Berggruen went to Wildenstein's, saw the painting and decided at once to buy it, though he did barely had the money and certainly not the space to store it in his gallery.

"I was young. Having bought it, I naively asked Wildenstein if he would display it in his grand salon, where he presented his expensive masters. When he agreed, I wrote to Georg Schmidt, director of the Kunstmuseum in Basel, whom I knew by name, to tell him about the Picasso. He said he was coming at once. We went to Wildenstein's together and as we were standing in front of "L'Italienne," the sliding doors separating the grand salon from Wildenstein's office opened slightly and there was the great dealer peering at Schmidt. He strode in, ignoring me completely, and cordially greeted him: 'Welcome to my gallery, Schmidt. You can't really like that Picasso, can you?' I do.' Schmidt coolly answered.

The museum did not have the money but Schmidt said he would come back with the collector Emil Georg Bühl. Bühl bought the work forthwith, for \$60,000.

Alfred Barr, then director of the Museum of Modern Art in New York, was another patron. "After he had been to my gallery once, he never made the trip to Paris without stopping by. My gallery was the off-beat place to go in art." The MOMA had no money either, but Barr introduced Berggruen to the great U.S. collectors, such as Dominique de Menil in Houston — she bought a Matisse cutout from his 1954 show and became an addict — and Nelson A. Rockefeller.

Berggruen became an institution. In 1972 he donated 12 Klee's to the Musée National d'Art Moderne. He published major books. The two-volume *Catalogue raisonné* of Juan Gris by Douglas Cooper and Marguerite Potter is probably the ultimate in this line. Recording 621 items, it was published in 1977. Errors of fact — on dimensions, medium and so on — invariably creep into such mammoth works, but none appears to have been detected in this one. Cooper insisted on having a section on fakes. They are fully catalogued with references to the great collections they once graced, major museum shows where they have been displayed and important auctions at Sotheby's, Christie's or Drouot where they were sold. This is a great art-market lesson to the new investors eagerly lining up to buy "Highly Important Masters" on the strength of a catalog description.

Early in 1980, Berggruen left his gallery in the Rue de l'Amiral-Médoc and returned to New York.

Why New York? "That's where the action is. I am 71 but I am not going to resign. I want to participate in this exciting game called the art business." He still has an apartment overlooking the Luxembourg Garden in Paris. "When a place has been your normal way of life for 30 years, you can't just do away with it," he said. His love for Paris is unmistakable.

But then comes the confession: "There are too many frustrations here. It has become impossible to negotiate important works. People are paranoid about it. They think they will have 20 tax collectors running after them. You cannot take a thing out of the country. Even if you get permission to do so, it takes months. In America, there is a free flow of works of art. This afternoon a friend called from America to say that a major collector is prepared to part with a major Cézanne. It is unthinkable here."

Paris Shop Specializes in Theater, Novelty Canes

By Michael Gibson

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Miguel and Gilbert Segas sell walking sticks. At any given time they have more than 700 of them (mostly of the 18th and 19th centuries) in their little shop in the Passage Jouffroy, just off the boulevard des Capucines near the Hôtel Drouot.

Their walking sticks are amusing, pretty, useful, dangerous, occasionally perverse, sometimes vicious. There are many variants of the familiar sword stick with one or two blades. Others were designed for thieves working in theaters and music halls, allowing the user to get a discreet grip on a handbag under a woman's chair. There are gun sticks designed for poachers and gun sticks purportedly designed to protect gamblers in dangerous situations — the ivory knob at the top has a gun muzzle concealed in its center, fired from a small pin on the side. One suspects that more than a few owners must have shot themselves, absentmindedly knocking the firing pin against a piece of furniture.

Other sticks show more sinister forms of invention. One has sharp steel tips that protrude on the side if someone tries to wrench it from you. Another contains a cat-o'-nine-tails made of steel wire tipped with lead. Yet another is a steel truncheon on a thick stick.

But there are also instances of playfulness or charm: a dog-headed cane opens its mouth to grip the owner's gloves when he is indoors. The handle of another is carved in the form of a round-mouthed woman with long, streaming hair and serves as a cigarette holder. One stick has a knob containing a powder box and mirror. In a class of its own is a cane reputedly made by a cobbler to enable him to scrounge cigarette butts without stooping.

There are walking sticks that contain liquor, water-color kits, whistles designed to express displeasure at the theater, even flutes and other more or less musical instruments.

And there are canes that are merely intended to be pretty and humorous or symbolic (three canes have ivory knobs carved in the shape of skulls). In the selection currently on view, devoted to sticks mostly related to the theater, there are many whose knobs are caricatural representations of famous actors or personalities, among them Offenbach, the famous mime Debureau, Coquelin and (a more recent one) Fernand Ledoux.

With their cheerful good spirits, the Segas brothers may somehow remind one of characters out of a

MOVIE MARQUEE

mented country squire who fancies — or pretends to fancy — that he is a medieval German monarch, oblige his sycophantic relatives to dress as though they had stepped from the pages of Sir Walter Scott.

Pirandello's novel "The Late Mattia Pascal" is being filmed at Cinecittà in Rome, and, from a quartet of Pirandello stories of rural Sicily in the 1890s, the Taviani brothers Paolo and Vittorio have extracted a hauntingly beautiful film that bears the overall title "Kao."

This is indisputably the most faithful rendering of any Pirandello's work to have reached the screen. It will surprise many, for it discloses a facet of the writer's genius that has been unfamiliar outside Italy.

Abroad, his fame has spread as a dramatist — and less widely as a novelist — who specialized in psychological puzzles, in tracing human behavior to its hidden sources; as a manipulator, for dramatic purpose, of schizophrenia, myopia, delusions of grandeur and other derangements; and as an expert in exposing the often contrasting personalities that lie beneath the mask of an individual.

Here, though, we find him in

different guise, not dealing clinically with world-weary neurotics but writing of plain country folk in a manner not unlike that of another Sicilian native, Giovanni Verga, author of "Cavalleria Rusticana."

The first short story is of a farm woman, a widow with two sons. One son goes to the United States to seek his fortune; the other remains with his mother's helper.

Though he labors for her, she hates him for an offense divulged with O. Henry twist in the final scene.

Marco Bellocchio has presented

his adaptation of "Henry IV" with Marcello Mastroianni as the de-

cendant, who said: "No, I don't think the talkies will kill the theater. I think they will kill the talkies." Pirandello feared that he would kill cinematography.

In 1932 he visited Hollywood, where George Fitzmaurice was directing Greta Garbo and Erich von Stroheim in a film of Pirandello's "As You Desire Me."

"That's 'Dancing,'" he outlined a scenario for his most famous play, "Six Characters in Search of an Author," in which Max Reinhardt was to play the stage manager, but the project came to naught when its producer, Irving Thalberg, died suddenly.

The final episode contains a bit of autobiography, with Pirandello evident in the famous man paying a visit in middle age to his native village — roaming through the house of his youth, conversing in his imagination with the phantom of his dead mother.

The four stories are united with a symbol: a hunted crow swooping above its human enemies. This set of folk tales has abiding fascination, reproduced on film with exemplary acting and directorial brilliance — and with pathos and frequently a contagious humor.

During his life, Pirandello's plans to contribute to the screen went awry. He was an avid moviegoer and as early as 1917 researched the technique of the medium for his novel "Shoot!" in which a cameraman goes mad. When the talkies began, the dramatist was appalled by their crude mimicking of the stage. He agreed with Noel

Doonesbury

NOT YET TO ROME TO FIND A DEAD LEBERAL ON THIS LAND IS A MIXED BLESSING, HONEY.

HOW'S THAT, SIR?

WELL, THE DOWN SIDE IS THAT, FRANKLY, THERE AREN'T TOO MANY LIBERALS IN HAITI.

AND THE UP SIDE?

IF YOU DO FIND ONE, ODDS ARE HE'S DEAD.

That's "Dancing," written and directed by Jack Haley Jr., is a montage of movie dance sequences ranging from the Charleston number in Lubitsch's 1926 "So This Is Paris" to "Fame" with more than a hundred scenes of Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers, Gene Kelly, Rudolf Nureyev and Margot Fonteyn, and a multitude of others. Liza Minelli, Sammy Davis Jr. and Gene Kelly are among the dancing stars who narrate this film, the first of the "That's Entertainment" school to venture beyond the MGM film library to the vaults of RKO, 20th Century Fox, Universal and other sources. But "That's Dancing" stumbles over its own feet," says Sheila Benson of the Los Angeles Times. "The film soars with its dancers but plummets with its narration. It is fuzzy, facile, leadenly unimaginative. . . . Does anyone who loves dance enough to be in the audience in the first place need to be told how old dance is?"

Berggruen could hardly be taxed with pandering to the masses. In 1952 he put together the first exhibition of Matisse's cutouts, or *paper découpés*. In 1955 he had a show of Cubist *papiers collés* by Henri Laurens. His most daring coup, also in 1955, was perhaps his Kurt Schwitters exhibition. With Berggruen's typical instinct for the rarefied within the rarefied, the title of the exhibition was "Collages." His French choices were

that of a great art-market lesson to the new investors eagerly lining up to buy "Highly Important Masters" on the strength of a catalog description.

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"There are too many frustrations here. It has become impossible to negotiate important works. People are paranoid about it. They think they will have 20 tax collectors running after them. You cannot take a thing out of the country. Even if you get permission to do so, it takes months. In America, there is a free flow of works of art. This afternoon a friend called from America to say that a major collector is prepared to part with a major Cézanne. It is unthinkable here."

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INTERNATIONAL ART EXHIBITIONS

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ECONOMIC SCENE**Mounting U.S. Debt Load Seen as Dangerous Burden**By LEONARD SILK
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In his speech to the National Press Club this week, Henry Kaufman, executive director and chief economist of Salomon Brothers, the investment banking concern, warned of dangers facing the United States and world economy as a result of the ballooning of private and public debt.

U.S. credit-market debt of individuals, businesses and governments climbed to an estimated \$7.2 trillion in 1984, up from \$2.4 trillion 10 years ago and \$1 trillion 20 years ago. But those figures understate the actual size of the total credit market, since there is a sharply expanding hidden debt — including futures, options, interest-rate swaps, currency swaps, credit guarantees by banks and insurers and lines of credit between companies — for which no aggregate data are available.

Debt grew by 7.3 percent annually during the 1960s and by 11.1 percent in the 1970s. After dipping briefly during the 1981-82 recession, it gained new momentum and climbed at a record pace of 14 percent in 1984.

Mr. Kaufman sees a number of dangers in this debt explosion. One is the risk to corporate solvency resulting from the rapid increase in short-term borrowing. In 1983 and 1984, the first two years of the recovery, short-term borrowing by nonfinancial corporations, mainly through bank loans and commercial paper, accounted for 62 percent of their total external financing, compared with a 35-percent share in the 1970s.

Corporations have been borrowing heavily under floating interest rates, hoping that sharply rising rates will not happen or will not last long or can be passed on. They could be caught short to the tune of many billions of dollars.

What is left of the long-term bond market, Mr. Kaufman says, has become the domain of the U.S. Treasury. Because of its huge issuance of long bonds, the federal government has saturated the market and pushed private borrowers into the shorter-maturity range, endangering those who can least withstand rising rates.

Another ominous development has been the failure of the equity market to provide new capital for business. While non-financial corporations increased their debt by more than \$150 billion in 1984, their equity (retained earnings plus new equity issuance) fell by \$30 billion as a result of stock revaluations reflecting mergers, acquisitions and leveraged buyouts.

THIS vast debt creation, Mr. Kaufman contends, has limited the performance of the equity market. The market value of shares rose step by step with the moderate growth of debt in the 1960s, but, since then, the equity market has gained very slowly while public and private debt has soared.

This rapid swelling of debt has increased the fragility of many financial institutions, whose assets and liabilities have risen much faster than their capital accounts. For some major financial institutions, Mr. Kaufman warns, all their capital would be wiped out, and more than wiped out, if their assets had to be liquidated to honor liabilities.

Mr. Kaufman's partner in the grim-warning business is Albert N. Wojnower, managing director and chief economist of First Boston Corp. At the recent annual meeting of the American Economic Association in Dallas, Mr. Wojnower said the credit markets have been marked by "an explosive mixture of chronic excess demand and rapidly expanding supply."

He noted that while some crises of the earlier 1970s, such as the Penn Central and Franklin National Bank catastrophes, helped spawn credit crunches and recessions, the relatively mild reaction to later default threats, notably by the Continental Illinois Bank and the savings-and-loan subsidiary of the Financial Corp. of America, demonstrated that the public has come to

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 8)

Currency Rates

Latest interbank rates on Jan. 18, excluding fees.
Official fixing for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4 P.M.

Currency Values		Dollars		F.M.		G.M.		B.F.		S.F.		Yen	
Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell
Amsterdam	\$ 4.025	112.00	34.59	8.0841	5.647	1.0214	1.1184	22.30	22.70	1.0214	1.1184	1.0214	1.1184
Brussels	4.0275	112.00	34.59	8.0841	5.647	1.0214	1.1184	22.30	22.70	1.0214	1.1184	1.0214	1.1184
Frankfurt	3.7711	2.559	22.425	1.628	1.7714	4.992	118.71	1.25	1.25	4.992	118.71	1.25	1.25
London	1.1265	2.559	10.9345	2.19195	4.034	7.59	3.004	26.65	26.65	7.59	3.004	26.65	26.65
Milan	1.9495	2.1855	61.49	20.60	—	54.03	30.675	29.75	29.75	54.03	30.675	29.75	29.75
New York(c)	—	1.128	2.1435	9.925	1.1140	1.381	0.367	2.25	2.25	1.381	0.367	2.25	2.25
Paris	0.725	1.1975	14.95	1.1975	1.1975	1.1975	1.1975	1.1975	1.1975	1.1975	1.1975	1.1975	1.1975
Paris (c)	0.725	1.1975	14.95	1.1975	1.1975	1.1975	1.1975	1.1975	1.1975	1.1975	1.1975	1.1975	1.1975
Zurich	2.675	3.0027	84.225	27.51	0.3372	74.67	4.2075	—	—	56.11	2.675	3.0027	84.225
1 ECU	0.8999	0.8239	2.2225	0.8186	2.2225	0.8186	1.2651	1.2651	1.2651	1.2651	1.2651	1.2651	1.2651
1 SDR	0.974615	0.96886	9.47816	9.47816	N.G.	3.988	41.9886	2.6047	2.6047	2.6047	2.6047	2.6047	2.6047

Currency Rates

Latest interbank rates on Jan. 18, excluding fees.
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Kuwait Has Plan For OPEC**Pricing Average Urged for Crudes**

The Associated Press

KUWAIT — The oil minister, Sheikh Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, says that Kuwait has proposed a new pricing system for OPEC that would replace the one based on the current benchmark of \$29 per barrel for Saudi Arabian light crude.

The proposal, submitted to a conference of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries last month in Geneva, would be based on a "basket" of various grades of OPEC crude oil, he said.

In an interview that appeared in the newspaper al-Watan on Friday, Sheikh Ali said that with such a system OPEC would be under less pressure to change prices to conform with fluctuations in demand for one of its numerous varieties of oil.

But oil industry analysts said such a system would be confusing, would require more cooperation than now exists in a cartel plagued by divisiveness and could lead to further disruptions in oil markets.

"It would be a speculator's dream come true," said Philip Verleger Jr., a Washington analyst who follows oil for Charles River Associates.

With each swing of open-market prices in relation to components of OPEC's average, "buyers would move from one crude to another and back again, haggling just the way they do in an Arab souk," Mr. Verleger said.

Dillard Springs, president of Petroleum Analysis Ltd., a New York consulting firm, said there would be confusion over the functioning or organization of a price-averaging system.

But he said, Kuwait's proposal might find support from OPEC members who want to reduce Saudi Arabia's control over the cartel by shifting the benchmark away from the Saudi blend.

The al-Watan interview with Sheikh Ali was published before a new round of meetings of an OPEC committee that is studying the cartel's pricing policies in preparation for a gathering of all 13 OPEC ministers Jan. 28 in Geneva.

Under the current system, OPEC sets a price for its reference grade of oil, Arabian light, then establishes official prices above and below the benchmark for its other blends, based on whether they are of higher or lower quality.

In December, OPEC ministers agreed to audit members for compliance with price and production limits and realigned the price differentials in relation to Arabian light, which was kept at \$29.

The Surge in Index-Options Trading**Other Options Languish As the S&P 100 Explodes**By Steven Greenhouse
New York Times Service

CHICAGO — Trading in stocks and stock options has languished in the past year, but trading in index options, which reflect the overall movement in the stock market, has grown by leaps and bounds. And no index option has succeeded more than the S&P 100 index option, which is traded on the Chicago Board Options Exchange.

Trading in the S&P 100 index option, which gives investors the right to buy or sell the package of stocks making up the Standard & Poor's index of 100 blue chips at a set price on some future date, quintupled in 1984, to 250,000 contracts a day. At the same time, trading in individual stock options on the CBOE dropped by 18 percent, to about 232,000 contracts a day.

The surge in the two-year-old S&P index represents another victory for the exchange in its continuing efforts to dominate the options business.

The CBOE, which was the first to offer exchange-traded stock options in 1973, was also the first to trade an index option — the S&P 100 — in March 1983.

And though there have been other index options introduced since, including several by the American Stock Exchange, and by the CBOE itself, the S&P 100 index has expanded its early lead.

But while the S&P 100 index option has triumphed as a new business product, the success appears to have come, at least partly, at the expense of some of the CBOE's other business, luring customers who might have traded in individual stock options and thus cutting the liquidity of many of those options.

"There is no question that there has been some cannibalization of volume to index options from the other," said B. Macon Breuer, head of the Dean Witter Reynolds options unit.

Institutions and individuals have swarmed to the S&P 100 index option because it provides a simple-to-understand, easy-to-use hedge against stock market swings — or a way to gamble on those swings. And, like other options, it allows all this with limited risk.

"The S&P 100 has been so successful because it is such a wonderful reflection of the market," said Walter E. Auch, chairman of the CBOE. "Investors like it because it is easier to pick the movement

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 5)

China, Utility Sign N-Plant ContractBy Jim Mann
Los Angeles Times Service

BEIJING — China and a Hong Kong utility signed a \$3.5-billion contract Friday to build the first of a series of large-scale nuclear power plants that had been proposed in hopes of easing China's energy problems.

Under the contract, a 1,800-megawatt plant will be built at Daya Bay, near China's border with Hong Kong. Completion of the plant is expected to take about seven years.

It will be the biggest single joint venture China has agreed to sign since it opened its doors to foreign investment. The initial capital for the venture will be \$400 million.

The Daya Bay plant will be unique among the power plants that China is planning to build, because it will sell 70 percent of its power to Hong Kong.

Chinese officials have been talking with the French company Framatome SA for several years about the possibility of supplying the reactors for the Daya Bay plant.

The contract signed Friday gives China a 75-percent interest in the joint venture, through the government-owned Guangdong Nuclear Investment Inc., China Light & Power Co., the Hong Kong utility, holds the remaining 25 percent.

The creation of the joint venture was the first step in a process of awarding contracts for the reactors and other equipment.

The prospect of a big building program for nuclear plants in China has touched off intense competition among French, West German, Japanese, and U.S. companies to win the contracts for nuclear equipment that is planned in Jiangsu province.

But U.S. nuclear companies are hampered from doing business in China at the moment because of the lack of a nuclear cooperation agreement between the two countries.

Dunlop Rejects As 'Inadequate' A Bid by BTRBy Bob Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Dunlop Holdings PLC, struggling to regain profitability under new management, rejected Friday as "grossly inadequate" a surprise takeover bid from BTR PLC.

BTR, a London-based industrial holding company, had announced early Friday an offer to acquire the Dunlop's profitable tire operations in the United States and South Africa.

As an alternative to its swap offer, BTR said it would pay 20 pence each in cash for Dunlop ordinary shares. In addition, BTR offered seven new BTR shares for every 55 Dunlop preference shares, or 7.5 pence in cash for each preference share.

The stock market welcomed the bid, pushing BTR shares up 65 pence to close at 68 pence each. At that level, the offer of two BTR shares for every 55 Dunlop shares would have given Dunlop shares at 23.1 pence each.

On the market, Dunlop shares closed at 36 pence, up 5 pence, as investors speculated that BTR would raise its offer or another bidder would appear.

The offer came as Dunlop was seeking shareholder approval for a plan to raise £142 million through the sale of new shares and conversion of bank debt into equity. BTR disclosed that it had acquired enough Dunlop preference shares to block the refinancing and thus allow the bid to go through.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP**Caterpillar Posted Loss Of \$428 Million in 1984***The Associated Press*

PEORIA, Illinois — Caterpillar Tractor Co. said Friday that it had a net loss of \$428 million in 1984, its biggest annual loss and its third in a row.

The loss was 31.7 percent greater than Caterpillar's net loss of \$325 million in 1983. Sales in 1984 were up 21.4 percent, to \$6.58 billion from \$5.42 billion in 1983.

Caterpillar, the world's leading maker of heavy construction equipment, said the 1984 loss included large one-time charges because of layoffs, plant closings or consolidations and other changes made in Caterpillar's effort to return to profitability.

On the New York Stock Exchange, Caterpillar closed off .125 cents on Friday, at \$30.625.

In the fourth quarter, Caterpillar posted a loss of \$251 million, compared with a loss of \$11 million a

year earlier. Sales dipped to \$1.66 billion from \$1.7 billion.

Caterpillar posted a profit of \$24 million in the second quarter. The quarterly profit ended seven consecutive quarterly losses.

But in mid-September, company officials said their hopes for a profit for the full year had evaporated. They blamed the change largely on continued price discounting to overseas dealers because of the strong dollar and similar discounts offered by Caterpillar's chief rivals, led by Komatsu Ltd. of Japan.

Caterpillar late last year announced layoffs of more than 3,000 U.S. factory workers, trimmed salaries by 700 and said it would shift some U.S. operations to overseas plants.

The company said it closed out 1984 with 61,624 people on its worldwide payroll, up 3,500 from the end of 1983.

Grundig to Trim Work Force by 29%*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

MUNICH — Grundig AG will cut its international work force by 29 percent in an effort to return to profit, the Bavarian economics minister, Anton Jaumann, said Friday.

Mr. Jaumann, quoting Hermann Koenig, the Grundig managing board chairman, said at a press conference that the company wanted 7,000 jobs to be cut, 2,000 of them in West Germany.

Grundig, which was bought April 1 by Philips NV of the Netherlands, has a work force of 20,000.

The program is due to last until the end of 1986 and cost at least 250 million DM.

Mr. Koenig has said that Grundig expects to reduce losses this year by at least 100 million DM but that it probably will not return to profit until 1986-87.

(Reuters, AFP)

The company registered a loss of 286 million Deutsche marks (\$89.9 million) in the 1983-84 financial year, which ended March 31, 1984. This compared with a net profit of 65 million DM a year earlier.

The results prompted Grundig to issue a statement last month saying that it would need a fast-restructuring to counter declines in sales and retail prices.

Mr. Koenig will give details of the program in about three weeks, the Grundig spokesman said.

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(Reuters, AFP)

Bumiputra Head Promises Overhaul*Reuters*

KUALA LUMPUR — Tan Sri Basir Ismail, newly appointed executive chairman of the state-owned Bank Bumiputra, says he will re-vamp the bank's lending policies and staff, and repolish its tarnished image, in the wake of a scandal involving \$1 billion in bad loans to Hong Kong property companies.

But Mr. Basir, a 57-year-old former civil servant with no commercial banking experience, agreed that the bank would have to retreat from the competitive international market and concentrate on local business.

"We want to start full international banking again, but I have to put the house in order first," Mr. Basir said in a recent interview.

Many foreign bankers here say that Bank Bumiputra will not soon recover from the fiasco, in which about \$1 billion in loans made to Hong Kong property developers

between 1979 and 1983 went bad.

A three-man panel set up to investigate the bank's lending policies said it had evidence of corruption and criminal breach of trust by bank employees.

The foreign bankers said they think the bank faces problems not only abroad but also at home.

Mr. Basir conceded that Bank Bumiputra had bad domestic loans, but he said they were not our

of proportion to the bank's size. In a related development, the bank won a court order Friday freezing the assets of three former executives of its Hong Kong subsidiary, Bumiputra Malaysia Finance. A similar order was tendered against another former executive on Thursday.

The orders bar the executives from disposing of their business interests here and allows the bank to check their files and documents.

Merrill Lynch Names Pinet as Adviser*International Herald Tribune*

LONDON — Merrill Lynch & Co. announced Friday that it had appointed Herve M. Pinet, formerly president of Cie. Financiere de Paribas, as senior adviser to its capital-markets division and to the senior management of the parent company.

Paribas said the appointment

was in accord with its agreement last August to sell Becker Paribas Inc., a New York securities firm, to Merrill Lynch. Mr. Pinet is a former chairman of Becker Paribas.

Merrill Lynch said Mr. Pinet would advise on international strategic planning and "act as a bridge with Paribas."

U.S. Debt Is Seen as Peril*(Continued from Page 7)*

The recent entry of major insurance companies into the business of insuring banks and bond investors against default, he added, represents another effort to stretch the safety net. He presumed the authorities will have to interdict a cascading of defaults if only to save the insurance industry.

Both Mr. Kaufman and Mr. Wojnilower blame financial deregulation for part of the dangers. The First Boston economist has long argued that deregulation of financial markets will ultimately spawn new and broader control machinery "more onerous than its forebears."

A recession now, Mr. Kaufman warns, would arrest the feeble recovery in Europe and the developing world, and increase the risk of further deterioration in credit quality.

Company Earnings

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

		Canada		Disney (Walt)		Owens-Corning	
4th Quarter	1984	1984	1984	4th Quarter	1984	1984	1984
Revenue	\$48.3	\$48.3	\$48.3	Revenue	\$25.2	\$25.2	\$25.2
Net Profit	\$1.5	\$1.5	\$1.5	Net Profit	\$1.2	\$1.2	\$1.2
Per Share	\$0.9	\$0.9	\$0.9	Per Share	\$0.74	\$0.74	\$0.74
Year	1984	1984	1984	Year	1984	1984	1984
Revenue	\$25.0	\$25.0	\$25.0	Revenue	\$22.0	\$22.0	\$22.0
Net Profit	\$2.1	\$2.1	\$2.1	Net Profit	\$1.7	\$1.7	\$1.7
Per Share	\$1.4	\$1.4	\$1.4	Per Share	\$1.2	\$1.2	\$1.2

		Fannie Mae		U.S. West	
4th Quarter	1984	1984	1984	4th Quarter	1984
Revenue	\$1.17	\$1.17	\$1.17	Revenue	\$1.04
Net Profit	\$0.15	\$0.15	\$0.15	Net Profit	\$0.12
Per Share	\$0.9	\$0.9	\$0.9	Per Share	\$0.74
Year	1984	1984	1984	Year	1984
Revenue	\$5.80	\$5.80	\$5.80	Revenue	\$4.20
Net Profit	\$0.72	\$0.72	\$0.72	Net Profit	\$0.52
Per Share	\$4.3	\$4.3	\$4.3	Per Share	\$3.04

		United States		Alcoa		Westingh. Elec.	
4th Quarter	1984	1984	1984	4th Quarter	1984	1984	1984
Revenue	\$1.17	\$1.17	\$1.17	Revenue	\$2.90	\$2.90	\$2.90
Net Profit	\$0.14	\$0.14	\$0.14	Net Profit	\$0.20	\$0.20	\$0.20
Per Share	\$0.9	\$0.9	\$0.9	Per Share	\$1.37	\$1.37	\$1.37
Year	1984	1984	1984	Year	1984	1984	1984
Revenue	\$5.80	\$5.80	\$5.80	Revenue	\$14.60	\$14.60	\$14.60
Net Profit	\$0.72	\$0.72	\$0.72	Net Profit	\$1.02	\$1.02	\$1.02
Per Share	\$4.3	\$4.3	\$4.3	Per Share	\$3.04	\$3.04	\$3.04

		Fam. Nat'l State Bk.		Westingh. Elec.	
4th Quarter	1984	1984	1984	4th Quarter	1984
Revenue	\$1.17	\$1.17	\$1.17	Revenue	\$2.90
Net Profit	\$0.14	\$0.14	\$0.14	Net Profit	\$0.20
Per Share	\$0.9	\$0.9	\$0.9	Per Share	\$1.37
Year	1984	1984	1984	Year	1984
Revenue	\$5.80	\$5.80	\$5.80	Revenue	\$14.60
Net Profit	\$0.72	\$0.72	\$0.72	Net Profit	\$1.02
Per Share	\$4.3	\$4.3	\$4.3	Per Share	\$3.04

		Common. Ed.		Capital International		Westingh. Elec.	
4th Quarter	1984	1984	1984	4th Quarter	1984	1984	1984
Revenue	\$1.17	\$1.17	\$1.17	Revenue	\$2.90	\$2.90	\$2.90
Net Profit	\$0.14	\$0.14	\$0.14	Net Profit	\$0.20	\$0.20	\$0.20
Per Share	\$0.9	\$0.9	\$0.9	Per Share	\$1.37	\$1.37	\$1.37
Year	1984	1984	1984	Year	1984	1984	1984
Revenue	\$5.80	\$5.80	\$5.80	Revenue	\$14.60	\$14.60	\$14.60
Net Profit	\$0.72	\$0.72	\$0.72	Net Profit	\$1.02	\$1.02	\$1.02
Per Share	\$4.3	\$4.3	\$4.3	Per Share	\$3.04	\$3.04	\$3.04

		ADVERTISMENT		INTERNATIONAL FUNDS		Westingh. Elec.	

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ACROSS

1 Rivers the
painter.
4 Person.
10 Galler.
15 Languages.
21 Palmer's
aid.
22 Palmer the
golfer.
23 The Gem Stone.
24 Start of the
sextet.
25 Hiding place.
26 La Deneve et al.
30 Projecting
window.
31 Change the
title.
32 Det., maybe.
33 Hitler's father.
34 Saline.
35 Gets the golden
Intelligence.
37 Thinks the
sirens.
38 Long, detailed
action.
39 Second of the
sextet.
50 Novel notman.
51 Raven's form.
52 TV staple.
53 Emissary &
marr.
58 Wilbur or
Merrill.

DOWN

1 Times in
2 Dental
construct.
3 Olympic star
Moses.
4 Paraphenalia.
5 Chemical
pract.
6 Forester.
7 Karamand.
8 Pavona.
9 Gatheres at
House; Bo.
10 Count.
11 Lamp.
12 Large playing
musical.
13 Kind of call.
14 Hampshire's
name.

15 Bug.
16 Dog tag, e.g.
17 Vichy quizzing.
18 Monif.
19 More painful
21 TV's "Three's
—".
25 Tripoli, e.g.
26 Kathleen the
writer.
27 Source.
33 Flavoring for a
Cannes cordial.
34 Let up.
35 Gap.
37 Crooked limb.
38 Type feature.
39 Old —, rotten
borough of
yore.
40 Sky: Comb.
form.

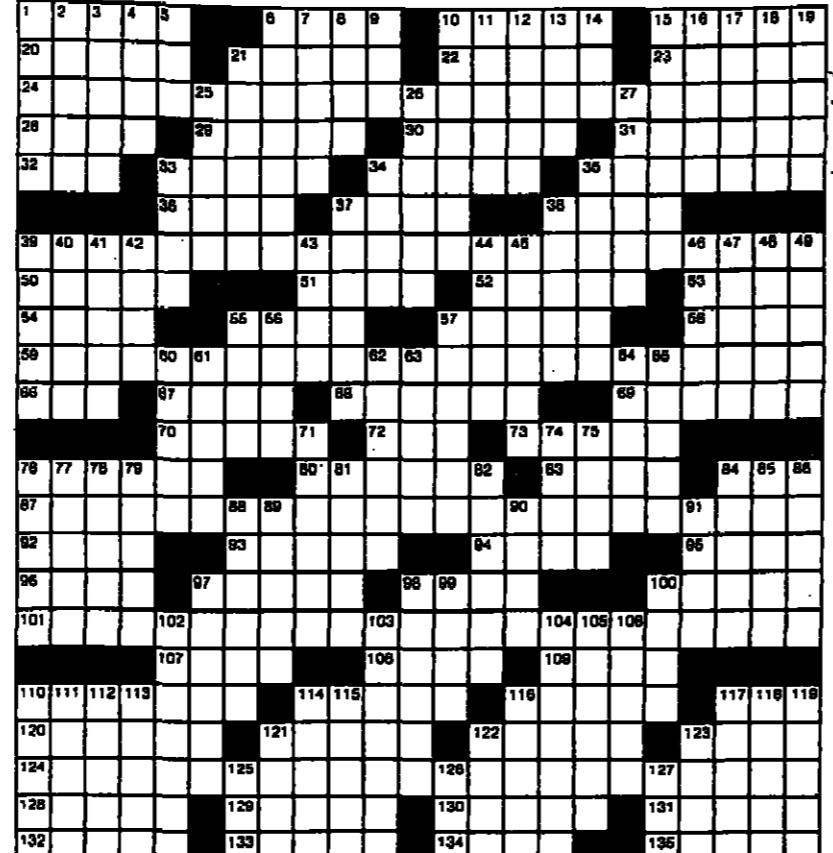
ACROSS

54 Bombast.
55 Ending with
myth or poet.
57 Took part at a
conference.
58 Graham of
gridiron fame.
59 Third of the
sextet.
60 Jan. and Feb.
67 Windmill sail.
68 Beam.
69 U.S.R. river.
70 Seed coating.
72 Gomer's name.
73 Mather's
product.
76 Interrupt.
86 Ate or drank
88 Stren (plane part).
84 Worth: Abb.
87 Fourth of the
sextet.
82 Quincy puffed.
83 Resist.
84 Side.
85 Indo-European.
86 Counterfeiter.
87 Shaw the
bandsman.
93 Emissary &
marr.
98 Wilbur or
Merrill.

DOWN

41 Talent scouts'
delights.
42 Clothe, e.g.
43 A tide.
44 Rank.
45 Comeback.
46 —.
47 Toward the
center.
48 Spruce.
49 — three
(general).
55 Miquelon and
Oléron.
56 Ourlay.
57 Unexpected.
58 Circular.
61 Blackwell the
pitcher.
70 Lumberman's
activity.
62 Chucklehead.

Homonymic Sextet BY WILLIAM LUTWINIAK



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THE THEATER OF ESSENCE AND OTHER ESSAYS

By Jan Kott. With an introduction by Martin Esslin. 218 pp. Cloth, \$19.95; paper, \$9.95. Northwestern University Press, Box 1093X, 1735 Benson Avenue, Evanston, Ill. 60201.

Reviewed by
Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

JAN KOTT, the brilliant theater critic from Poland who now teaches comparative literature at Stony Brook, is probably best known for his earlier book, a collection of essays titled "Shakespeare Our Contemporary." As Professor Martin Esslin, another theater critic, points out in his introduction to the volume, the Shakespeare essays worked several profound effects:

Not only did they serve to inspire new interpretations of Shakespearean drama, most notably the remarkable production of "King Lear" that Peter Brooks directed for the Royal Shakespeare Company in 1962, they also worked as a critique of "the Stalinist brand of dictatorship," Esslin writes, and "made a truly sensational impact both in the East and, when it appeared first in French and then in English, in the Western world."

Now, in this new collection, "The Theater of

abstract, he knows instinctively how to bring it down to earth with a pungent illustrative anecdote.

For another thing, it seems to be the natural bent of his mind to strive after the essential, no matter whether he is defining the difference between comedy and tragedy or describing a famous scene such as Nora Helmer's dance in Ibsen's "Doll's House."

Finally, and most significantly, the overall plan of these essays seems to be to hunt down the essence of modern theater. Ultimately, this produces a considerable surprise. To scan some of the titles of these essays — "Wikiewicz, or the Dialectic of Anachronism," "On Gombrowicz," "Ionesco, or a Pregnant Death," "Noh or About Signs" — is to persuade oneself that Kott is searching for and will finally endorse a theater so far from commercial Broadway or even classical repertory that only the most hardy souls will join him in the journey.

But what, to our astonishment, does he perceive as the apocalypses of contemporary theater? What, in his climactic essay, "After Grotowski: The End of the Impossible Theater," does he see as the result of modernism's quest to tear down the proscenium and obliterate all distinctions between audience and performance that seemed for a moment to have been fulfilled by Judith Malina's and Julian Beck's Living Theater production of "Paradise Now?" He pronounces that apocalypses to be what happened in front of the People's Temple in Jonestown. "We are not free," writes Kott, quoting Antonin Artaud's "Theater and Its Double." "And the sky can still fall on our heads. And the theater has been created to teach us that first of all." In November 1978, in Guyana's jungle, the sky fell on our heads and the theater of cruelty was consummated. The impossibility of all, whenever his discussion grows

BOOKS

Essence and Other Essays," Jan Kott has turned his attention to modern theater, beginning with its comic roots in Gogol's "The Inspector General." His subjects range from the limitations of Ibsen's drawing-room tragedy to the effects on the Western sensibility of such Japanese forms as Noh, Kabuki and Bunraku. Given the diversity of interests displayed in this volume, a reader has to wonder how Kott can accomplish anything remotely as forceful as he did in his previous collection.

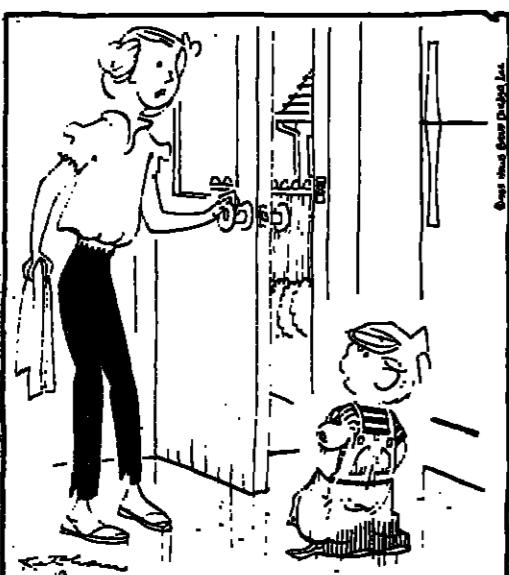
As it turns out, however, the 16 essays in "The Theater of Essence" are considerably more unified than they at first appear. The key to this unity lies in the title's concept of essence, which the author strives for in these pieces in a number of different ways. For one thing, the width and diversity of Kott's interests are such that the very act of pulling them all together into a coherent book constitutes the achievement of some sort of essence. As Esslin points out, Kott is one of that dying breed of Central European *homme de lettres* who is able to read the principal European languages, and is as interested in philosophy, linguistics, anthropology, politics and the natural sciences as he is in his own chosen field — literature and the theater. Most essentially of all, whenever his discussion grows

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

THOSE SING A SONG ARE SHIRSES 1-20 HALI TICH ELIGIAC PUGH PULL LATCH NIGHT HIES BEERS TRIKE ITALO INH AMB ANSERED DEPONENTS MIASMA NEI GIN DER BANC AGA JIG OUT IN THE MID DAY CRIES 1-10 11-20 21-30 31-40 41-50 51-60 61-70 71-80 81-90 91-100 101-110 111-120 121-130 131-140 141-150 151-160 161-170 171-180 181-190 191-200 EAST WEST SCHISM TEE GAS ETIAS LAS HEP HOW CAROLE FIREHOSES GLOOMED HES LIFE ELITE HOPE OBLI PIM CHIEF CHOPPED UP ACED ERED ERG NAME REED TESS

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

DENNIS THE MENACE



WEATHER

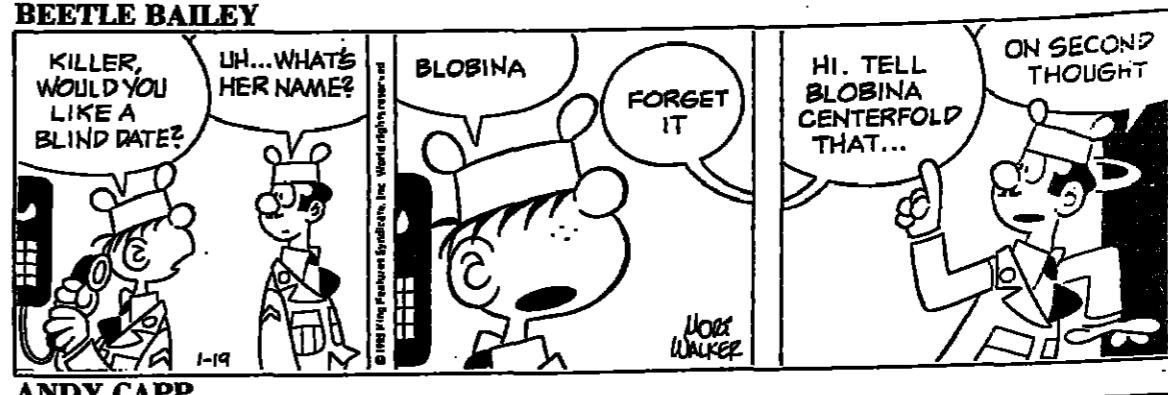
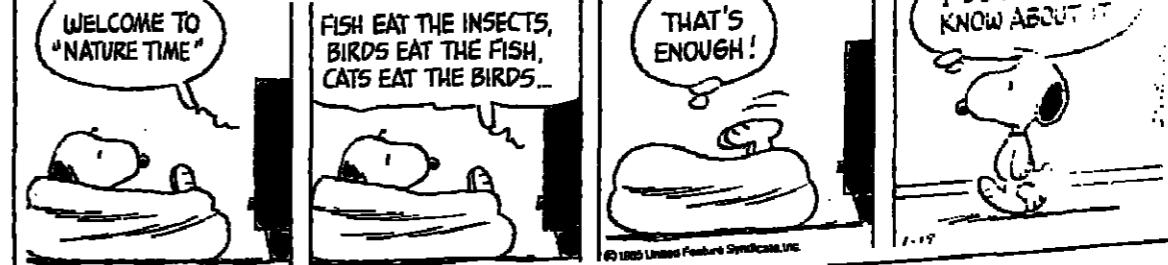
EUROPE		ASIA		AFRICA		LATIN AMERICA		NORTH AMERICA		MIDDLE EAST		OCEANIA	
HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW
C 15	15	C 15	15	Bamako	Bamako	Buenos Aires	Buenos Aires	Montreal	Montreal	Tehran	Tehran	Auckland	Auckland
Amsterdam	15	15	11	12	G 15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Albans	9	8	11	12	G 15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Berlin	4	3	12	9	G 15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Berks	5	3	12	16	G 15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Bucharest	5	3	12	16	G 15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Caracas	12	10	15	16	G 15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Dublin	9	7	12	14	G 15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Florence	4	3	12	16	G 15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Frankfurt	10	8	12	16	G 15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Geneva	9	7	12	14	G 15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
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Leeds	12	10	12	14	G 15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Lisbon	12	10	12	14	G 15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
London	12	10	12	14	G 15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Milan	8	6	12	14	G 15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Munich	4	3	12	16	G 15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Nantes	2	1	12	14	G 15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Paris	4	3	12	16	G 15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Rome	4	3	12	16	G 15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Stockholm	12	10	12	14	G 15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Turin	4	3	12	16	G 15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Vienna	4	3	12	16	G 15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Zurich	4	3	12	16	G 15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15

cl—cloudy; ct—overcast; dr—drizzle; h—hail; o—overcast; sc—scattered clouds; s—rain.

snowfall; sn—snow; st—storm.

SATURDAY FORECAST — CHANNEL: Rough. FRANKFURT: Overcast. Temp. 7-12 (20-25). LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 1-2 (24-26). MADRID: Temp. 7-12 (24-25). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 1-2 (24-25). PARIS: Cloudy. Temp. 1-2 (24-25). ROMA: Partly cloudy. Temp. 1-2 (24-25). TEL AVIV: Partly cloudy. Temp. 1-2 (24-25). BANGKOK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 19-21 (28-31). KUCHING: Overcast. Temp. 1-2 (24-25). KOLKATA: Partly cloudy. Temp. 19-21 (28-31). TAIPEI: Partly cloudy. Temp. 18-20 (28-31). SINGAPORE: Showers. Temp. 22-23 (29-31). TOKYO: Partly cloudy. Temp. 5-7 (14-21).

PEANUTS



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REX MORGAN



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GARFIELD

SPORTS

Dolphins: Every 16 Plays, a TD

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Don't get into a shoot-out with the Miami Dolphins.

They're never out of a game, and they play on the shortest field in football.

They score a touchdown every 16 yards. They do it quicker than anybody else — every 16 plays. Other teams need 30 plays, on the average, to score.

The chief reason is Dan Marino. Every eight pass he completes is for a touchdown. To really shock you, every 12th pass he throws is a touchdown. And we're talking about a quarter-back with only two years in pro football.

You can score points against the Dolphins, although that has not always been true. In 1983, they gave up fewer points than anybody, 15.6 a game; in 1984, they ranked seventh (18.6). But they made up for it on offense in 1984. Last season, they averaged 24.3 points a game; this season, 32.

The only team close to them is San Francisco. There are 47 sets of statistics — mostly offensive — that are used to measure teams. The Dolphins are No. 1 in 24 of them. And where they are No. 1, the 49ers most often are No. 2.

It didn't just happen. This is Don Shula's sixth trip to the Super Bowl. He's getting there because he adjusted his strategy to suit Marino's talent. They used to run more than they passed. Now they run 30 times a game and pass 36.

They are going to have to rely on the defense to pick up something in this game, especially since the 49ers will be busier to gain that offense. But remember: Every 16 plays, the Dolphins are in the end zone.

OFFENSE

Any time their defense keeps a team under 20 points, the Dolphins will win. They did it 10 times this season, and it wasn't even close. If they play their average game, it will

take more than 32 points to beat them.

They do it with lots of big plays. Joe Montana of the 49ers is great passing for 10 or 12 yards. Marino will throw the ball farther down field more often. And he's got some exceptional receivers.

His favorite deep guy is Mark Clayton. He caught 73 passes this season, and 18 of them were for touchdowns. Every fourth time he caught a pass, it was a touchdown.

On the other side, Marino will have Mark Duper, who caught 71 passes, and scored a touchdown on every ninth one. Then you get a tight end like Bruce Hardy. He's caught only 28 passes this season, but five were for touchdowns. And their "money back," Tony Nathan, carried the ball 118 times in the regular season and caught 61 passes.

The No. 1 rusher is Woody Bennett, the fullback, who averages 4.2 yards per carry. Nathan averages 4.7 yards. But the guy who came on and helped is Joe Carter, the rookie from Alabama. He gets you 5 yards per carry. So don't think they can't run.

They move things around, but basically they're a two-back team like the 49ers. Sometimes they change to one back. And they like to make frequent use of Hardy, Dan Johnson and Joe Rose as the tight ends.

With all this offense, the Dolphins still have one peculiarity: they don't do well in the first quarter. For the entire season, they scored just six points more than their opponents in the first quarter. But they made up for it: in the second quarter, they were 89 points better than their opponents, and in the third quarter they were 88 points better.

By contrast, the 49ers are a superior first-quarter team. They out-scored their rivals by 82 points in

the first quarter. So, if you're going to beat the 49ers, you've got to do a great job at the start.

DEFENSE

You can move the ball on them. They gave up 339 yards a game, and there were 18 teams in the league that did better than that. But they allowed only 18.6 points a game and won by almost two touchdowns every time.

They start with a three-man front, but on second and long you'll see them going to a four-man line. The No. 1 sacker is Doug Betters, the left end. He had 14 sacks. Charles Bowser, the linebacker on the right side, is No. 2.

The linebackers have good experience. Bowser has been in the league for four years. Bob Brodzinski, the left linebacker who lines up on the tight end side of the formation, has nine years of pro ball. He's the No. 3 tackler on the team and No. 1 in first hits.

The other regulars are a pair of young guys, Mark Brown and Jay Brophy. But behind them, there's solid experience: A.J. Duke and Ernest Khone, both in the league nine years, and both ready. The leading tacklers on the team are, in order, Brown, Bowser and Brodzinski, all linebackers.

At the corners, they've got William Johnson and Don McNeal, and Johnson's the No. 1 deep back in tackles and interceptions. And at safety, the Blackwood brothers, Glenn and Lyle, are highly productive people. You're talking about a disciplined, don't-make-a-mistake secondary. They don't gamble.

Most people consider the defensive from seven a little soft. You can run at them for four or five yards. But, against Miami, you can do that and lose.

SPECIAL TEAMS

They've got a great punter in Reggie Roby, who averages nearly 45 yards a kick and is No. 3 in the



The Associated Press
Miami's Dan Marino is leaped by receiver Jimmy Cefalo after Marino broke the NFL record for touchdown passes.

These scoring reports for Sunday's Super Bowl were compiled by Dick Vermeil, former Philadelphia Eagles coach and now a television commentator. He was assisted by Joseph Durso of The New York Times.

league. But that is the only edge they've got.

San Francisco's punt-covering team is fifth in the league; Miami's is seventh. San Francisco's punt-return team is third; Miami's is 11th. The 49ers are eighth in the league in covering kickoffs; the Dolphins are 28th and last. The 49ers are second in returning kick-offs; the Dolphins 17th.

If there's an Achilles heel, it could be in kicking field goals. Uwe

49ers: Most Balanced in NFL

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The San Francisco 49ers are probably the most balanced team in years to go to the Super Bowl.

The 49ers won the most games in the regular season (15 of 16), had the best winning margin (15.5 points a game), they score two points for every one they give up.

They have an innovative and offensiveminded coach in Bill Walsh, they have a creative quarterback in Joe Montana and they use all kinds of formations and patterns on both offense and defense. Walsh says it is the most talented squad he has had. It has tremendous depth.

When they went to the Super Bowl three years ago, the 49ers could not run the ball. Now, they have Wendell Tyler and Roger Craig; they can run.

All their receivers catch the ball, but Freddie Solomon is the big-play receiver. They also have Dwight Clark, and, at tight end, Russ Francis, a former all-pro. Walsh has always believed in throwing to the fullback on the strong side, making him the third receiver on that side, and the toughest to chase. That's Roger Craig, and he leads them in receptions.

DEFENSE

You can move on them, but not score on them. They force you to play on a very long field; they force you to move the ball 216 yards, and use 43 plays to score a touchdown.

They give up yards; they're 10th in the league in yards allowed. But they may be that lack depth at the corners on defense. But the pass rush is so good they get by with it.

OFFENSE

It is based on the Bill Walsh design: He's not concerned with attacking the whole field on every play. He attacks one area on every play. And the design is embodied in the quarterback, Joe Montana. He concentrates, he scrambles, he creates.

Montana isn't the same type of quarterback as Dan Marino of Miami, but he's every bit as efficient. Only 2 percent of his passes are intercepted, the best rating in pro

league. But that is the only edge they've got.

San Francisco's punt-covering team is fifth in the league; Miami's is seventh. San Francisco's punt-return team is third; Miami's is 11th. The 49ers are eighth in the league in covering kickoffs; the Dolphins are 28th and last. The 49ers are second in returning kick-offs; the Dolphins 17th.

If there's an Achilles heel, it could be in kicking field goals. Uwe

von Schamann has a career average of 83 percent on field goals inside the 30-yard line, and he didn't miss one this season from that range (Ray Wersching, of San Francisco, has a career mark of 75 percent).

But Von Schamann has been way off long shots. From outside the 40, he hit on only 39 percent; this season, he's 0 for 7. He was only 2 for 12 outside the 30-yard line.

So, Wersching could make the difference from long range.

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But Von Schamann has been way off long shots. From outside the 40, he hit on only 39 percent; this season, he's 0 for 7. He was only 2 for 12 outside the 30-yard line.

So, Wersching could make the difference from long range.

Montana isn't the same type of quarterback as Dan Marino of Miami, but he's every bit as efficient. Only 2 percent of his passes are

intercepted, the best rating in pro

league. But that is the only edge they've got.

San Francisco's punt-covering team is fifth in the league; Miami's is seventh. San Francisco's punt-return team is third; Miami's is 11th. The 49ers are eighth in the league in covering kickoffs; the Dolphins are 28th and last. The 49ers are second in returning kick-offs; the Dolphins 17th.

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So,

PEOPLE

Nancy Wants a Transfer

WASHINGTON — The president was adjusting quite well to all the musical chairs in the White House, but even he wasn't prepared for the big one.

One night last week Nancy Reagan said to him, "I'd like to swap jobs with Secretary of Health and Human Services Margaret Heckler."

"How can you do that? You're the best first lady," she said.



"I'm burned out, Ronnie. After giving all those luncheons and dinners for heads of state, and making all those official appearances, I feel I need a new challenge. At least as a cabinet officer I won't have to smile all the time, Ronnie, my checkbones hurt."

"But," the president protested, "I'm losing Deaver, Baker and Meese, who are the only ones left from the old gang. With them gone, who can I confide in?"

Margaret Heckler is well qualified to be the first lady. She knows the inner workings of government and she's a quick study. Besides, Ronnie, it's not as if I'm leaving Washington. I'll only be a few blocks away, and I'll come over any time you want to talk."

"Gee whiz, Nancy, I just don't think it would work. If you leave me now, with all the other staff changes, the American people will get upset. They sleep better knowing that you're in the White House."

"I was afraid you'd try to talk me out of it. But I have to think of my own career. There is no future for me."

Plan to Protect Stonehenge

The Associated Press

LONDON — The English Heritage Commission announced plans Thursday to better display and protect Stonehenge, the prehistoric stone circle in southwest England that has drawn vandals and graffiti in recent years. A road adjacent to the monument would be closed and a visitors' center constructed three-quarters of a mile away. Visitors would walk from there to the circle.

MOVING

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec: I am preparing his correspondence for publication. Wish to hear from anyone who may have any information or offer writing. Costs reimbursed. H.D. Schimmele, 815 Park, NYC 10021.

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